

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, CENTRAL ROW, HARTFORD, FOR THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

VOL. III.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1826.

No. 14.

CONDITIONS.

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No paper will be stopped except at the option of the publisher, until notice is given, and arrearages paid.

All letters on the subject of this paper, or communications for it, should be addressed to the Editor of the Christian Secretary—POST PAID.

FROM INDIA.

Calcutta papers to December 21, have been received at Boston. The Burmese war continued without any prospect of a speedy termination. The Burmese army had been recruited, and its force is variously stated from 70,000 to 100,000 men. A conference had been held for proposing terms of peace, and there was an armistice of a month, from Sept. 16, but the proposals made by the British commander, were rejected by the King of Ava with great indignation; and he ordered the war to be prosecuted with vigor. The Boston Daily Advertiser adds:—The conferences began at Nembunzeik, Sep. 30, and lasted till Oct. 4, between Sir Archibald Campbell and several other officers of the British army, and several high officers of the King of Ava. They could not agree on the terms of peace, but agreed to an extension of the armistice to November 2, to enable the Burmese commissioners to consult their government. They agreed to an exchange of prisoners, and the Burmese commissioners promised that the whole of the British and American subjects should be liberated, and sent to the British Headquarters without delay. The British demanded a cession of territory, and a sum of money to pay a part of the expenses of the war. It does not appear that the promise of the release of prisoners at Ava had been complied with. On the contrary, when the King heard the terms of peace demanded by the British, he ordered them into close confinement. They had previously, on the opening of the negotiations, been placed in an open garden of the King. A subsequent article from Ava, says that the English, American and Armenian prisoners, had been in great distress for want of food, and that some of them had died from trouble, broken hearts, and ill usage.

From the Christian Watchman.

Prisoners at Ava!—The following intelligence will be read with a grateful increase of hope in relation to our valued missionaries, Drs. Judson and Price, who have long been confined as prisoners of war at Ava, the capital of the Burman Empire. We are admonished not to place too much reliance upon accounts of an unofficial character. Still, we cannot but hope, that our friends have been set at liberty, and conveyed in safety to their kind and faithful brethren in Serampore, who would receive them with an exultation more easily imagined than described.

Calcutta papers to the 21st December, have been received here. The conferences between the British and Ava Commissioners on the subject of accommodation began on the 30th September, and continued five days, with no other result, than an agreement for an exchange of prisoners (including the American Missionaries) and an extension of the Armistice to the 2d of November. The British are said to have demanded a cession of territory, and a sum of money, which the Burmese would not consent to. Actual hostilities had not recommenced; but it was stated that a large Burmese army (from 70,000 to 100,000 strong) was preparing to attack the principal British army at Prome. The particulars in these papers have no official character, and the London papers complain of the exaggerations of some of the Calcutta accounts.

DEATH OF MR. LAWSON, And other Missionaries in India.

By an arrival at this port yesterday, from Calcutta, letters and papers were received. No new intelligence is given in relation to Drs. Judson and Price. We regret to find in the Missionary Herald for October, published at Calcutta, the following obituary notices.

It is with the deepest pain that we record the ravages of death among the Mis-

sionaries of almost every denomination in Bengal during the last few months. On the 29th of August, Rev. T. Maisch, of the Church Missionary Society, died; and on the 1st of October, Mrs. Ray, who was returning from England with her husband, Rev. W. Ray, of the London Missionary Society, died at the Sand Heaps.—Scarcely had the remains of the latter been committed to the deep, when Mr. Albrecht, Professor in the Serampore College, was removed; and now we have to add to the mournful list the name of Rev. J. LAWSON, of the Baptist Missionary Society, who died on the 22d October.—To these we add the death of Rev. Mr. FROST, American Missionary at Bombay.

Important Battle!—By the above arrival, we have credible information that a severe battle has been fought between the Burmese and British, in which the latter were defeated with great loss.

From the London Baptist Magazine. IRISH CHRONICLE.

The Friends of the Society are requested to observe particularly, the letter of John Dwyer, one of the readers of the Irish Scriptures. The anecdote of the little Girl reading the Scriptures to her Mother in their cabin, is one of those beautiful moral and evangelical pictures, which begins to adorn what is poetically termed, "the lovely green Isle of the Ocean." The letter too from the "Limerick Chronicle," of Jan. 14, 1826, proves what an alteration has taken place in the sentiments of the people respecting Scriptural Education. Has not the period at length arrived, when we may adopt the elegant language of the *Song of Solomon*?—"The winter is past, the rains are over and gone: the flowers appear in the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

From the Rev. J. Wilson to the Secretaries. Boyle, Dec. 31th, 1825.

MY DEAR SIRS,
I HEREWITH send a return of the schools, &c. for the present quarter, and though, at the present moment they are mostly well attended, yet at the time of inspection, which, with some of them was of course a fortnight or three weeks ago, they did not appear to advantage. The children had been so long detained from the schools, picking potatoes, in consequence of the very wet and stormy season, that those who were in the schools, had not in general their tasks for me. There were however, some pleasing exceptions to this remark, as several premiums were obtained; and in one school, seven were awarded, and another eleven, for committing and correctly repeating the Scripture lessons. At present there is nothing particular in the way of opposition; that is now generally confined to the private visits of the Priests to their flocks; but given in any way, it is now in several places unavailing, principally from the people's determination to have their children educated.

There is a fact stated in one of Mr. Dwyer's journals, respecting a girl near Coolany, who contends for the truth, as it is in Jesus, against the erroneous views and superstitious principles of her parents, which may be considered as a specimen of what is now common among the readers in our schools; and the plan of making them commit and retain what Scriptures they have committed in their recollection gives them very great advantages over others in conversation: as well as, it proving in many cases to be the 'good seed which is sown in good ground,' which produces fruit to its glorious Author. I have, since I last wrote you, preached in Mohill, Roscommon, Smith Hill, Moat Park, and Coolany, as well as at home: in the former place, I have always good congregations, and I trust my labours there have not been in vain, though I am in general cautious how I speak of early impressions, lest the buds or blossoms should not come to perfection.

In Roscommon also the congregation was very large; it was only the second time of my preaching there: it and its neighbourhood have been in a dreadful dark state, as to religion; but God has been pleased to call one individual by his grace, who promises to be a burning and a shining light; he has already confirmed the opinion I have often advanced, that when Irish hearts are touched by divine grace, they burn with intense ardour, and evince an anxiety to communicate the flame to all around them.

I am happy to be able to state that the evening schools are again well attended, and most of those who attend are adults;

some of them young men, who cannot devote the day to the purpose, are improving themselves in writing and arithmetic; others, though considerably advanced in years, are learning to read, while many with the teacher are reading and talking about the Scriptures.

I have now to request the attention of the Committee to John Dwyer, who was employed at the beginning of this quarter. I formerly stated that he was from the county of Limerick; there he was brought to a knowledge of the truth, and there he renounced Popery: and there he still wishes to exert himself.

The principal reason, however, for his wishing to be removed there, is, that he finds his Irish is not well understood in Connaught; on inquiry I find this to be the case, and it is quite a general thing, that the Irish of one province is not well understood in the other. He could there be under the inspection of brothers Thomas and Davis; for I have learned there are but few readers of the Irish Scriptures employed in Tipperary.

I enclose a letter to the Secretary of the "Scriptural Readers' Society," to whom he is well known: who without any communication on the subject, has suggested the idea of his labouring in his native county.

Yours sincerely,

J. WILSON.

From an Irish Reader to the Rev. J. Wilson. Dec. 12th, 1825.

I have been employed the last month as in the preceding, reading and expounding the scriptures through this extensive country to all who were willing to hear; and it is with mingled feelings of joy and gratitude to Him who calls sinners from darkness to light, that I say the people in general are willing to hear a portion of that word, which is able to make them wise unto salvation, read for them in the language with which they are most familiar, contrary even to the general inhibition of their Clergy. I have no doubt but the Baptist Irish Society will be instrumental in implanting the blessed truths of the glorious Gospel in ignorant and prejudiced minds, by the domestic instruction of its readers, who I trust will have the happiness of seeing confined depravity and hoary superstition, submitting to the truths of the Bible, aged men and women in the decline of life shaking off the erroneous principles that were inculcated on them by the advocates of the apostate church, and descending with quietness to the grave, rejoicing that "they had found Him of whom Moses and the prophets wrote."

I would further say, that the Baptist Irish Society will be instrumental in educating a peasantry; who possessing moral information and religious knowledge, will not disgrace themselves by falling into the excesses which so much prevailed amongst their misguided and lawless parents, but will approach the years of maturity and responsibility, devoid of error and superstition, which are the fruits of ignorance, and possessing all the blessings which flow from truly spiritual instruction. In my travels, I went into a house near Coolany to read for the inmates: on my entrance, I found a little female reading for her mother, with such emphasis and correctness, as really astonished me. On inquiry, I learned that she attended one of the Society's Schools in the neighbourhood. The great portion of the Testament she had committed to memory, the knowledge she had of its contents, and the manner in which she opposed every insinuation contrary to the truth, as it is in Jesus, evinced she was a Christian of the Lord's making; one taught of God, in whom there was no guile, who at the age of twelve or thirteen, was the avowed friend of pure Christianity in opposition to error and superstition, utterly exclaiming against the corrupt glosses and traditions of men. I met with a man of the name of Carr, near Iverstown, who told me he was in the habit of going to Lough Derig and other places to do penance, and atone for his sins. He observed, that no amelioration took place in his morals by such pilgrimages; for he generally fell into greater excesses after performing the stations than before, which caused him some uneasiness, at the same time not thinking that the holy places were the cause of his relapses, but attributing them to some deficiency on his part, occasioned by lukewarmness. I shewed him from the Scriptures, that the mortifications and privations he submitted to, were the spurious progeny of unbelief, of false delusion, and of antichristian imposition, and pointed him to Him who is able to save to the uttermost all that go unto Him; and to that blood of sprinkling which speaketh

better things than the blood of Abel. The poor man rejoiced with astonishment to hear me tell of free salvation through Christ Jesus.

J. DWYER.

We take the liberty of publishing the following letter from the Secretary of another society, to John Dwyer, mentioned by Mr. Wilson, because of the pleasing intelligence it contains:

16, Suckville Street, 7th Dec. 1825.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD not the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 1st instant before now, in consequence of my absence from duty, occasioned by the lamented illness and recent death of my wife.

I am happy to hear that the word of the Lord has free course and is glorified among the poor and deluded peasantry of the country. It is mighty through God in pulling down the strong holds of error, superstition, and idolatry. I have just received authentic information from Askeaton, that the schoolmaster there, the champion for Popery, extolled from the altar during a long course of years for his ability, knowledge, and piety, in meeting and (as it was said) confuting error, has this week acknowledged that the word of God is so powerful, that he must submit to its dictates, and renounce the system of Popery, which has hitherto blinded his eyes, and hardened his heart against "the truth." He adds, that such has been the power of God's word in that neighbourhood and Adair, that many, many are about to follow his example.

Yours very truly in the bonds of the Gospel of Christ,
G. C. GREENWAY.

From Rev. Mr. Briscoe to Rev. John West. Ballina, Nov. 12th 1825.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

THROUGH the kind providence of our God, I reached Boyle in peace and safety on the 2d instant. Brother Wilson met me at the coach office, and conducted me to his residence, where I remained until the following Tuesday, and was treated with great kindness by him and Mrs. Wilson. On the following Friday, and Sunday I preached in Boyle. I preached for brother Wilson on the following congregations. On the following Tuesday, I proceeded to Ballina, in company with Brother Wilson, who continued with me until Thursday morning, and introduced me to a few pious persons in this town. Mr. Rogers, the Presbyterian Minister in this place, has kindly lent me a large store on his premises to preach in, which I shall occupy until I can obtain a place in a more eligible situation. I have been obliged to have some forms and candlesticks made; I have ordered but a few but hope that more will be required. At present, I cannot of course say any thing decisive as to the probability of my continuance here; that will depend in a great measure on the state of my health, which I am thankful to say is improving, so that at present the probability is in favour of my continuance.

I enclose you the monthly journals of Roger Mullarky, and Richard Moore. If they are less interesting than on some former occasions, they will at least shew you that they are at work, and that the spirit of inquiry is still alive and active in this district. May the Lord increase, and direct it, and crown it with abundant success! Upon the whole, I am pleased with the prospects at Ballina; and in the strength of the Lord, and in the faith of his exceeding great and precious promises, I would "expect great things, and attempt great things."

Yours affectionately,

JOHN PAUL BRISCOE.

INFIDELITY IN GERMANY.

The following is from the "Correspondence of the London Continental Society."

"I stopped a few days at H——. That University may be considered as the cradle and nurse of Neology, or 'Rationalismus,' as it is called in Germany; which, as its name sufficiently denotes, recognizes nothing higher than reason.—Amongst the 600 theological students that are at present there, I could meet with only two brothers, that are truly awakened, pious young men: the rest are avowed infidels, who are ready to carry their sentiments into the pulpits which they are to occupy. The effect upon the religious character of the people may be easily foreseen. Here is the root of the evil. In the chief of the German Universities are a set of unprincipled men, calling themselves by the name of Christians, who are licensed by the Governments, and disseminate the most anti-christian

doctrines—nay, publicly in their lectures scoff at Christianity, and use expressions which heathen opponents would not have allowed themselves."

Theological Seminary, Hamilton, April 16.

MR. EDITOR,

I have this morning had the pleasure of witnessing what must produce sensations of joy in the mind of every Christian. I have beheld seven of the young natives of our forest, taking a part with those who "early" assembled for prayer. With such evidences before us, of the blessings that God has in store for the long neglected, abused Indians, who would not be induced to pray for their salvation?

I know there are some, even among the children of God, who like Peter, are calling the aborigines of our country *unclean*. But were the vision that is before us in the Institution, presented to their view, they would no longer call that *unclean* which God has manifestly accepted. I am convinced that God will do away the prejudice that remains in the minds of some of his people against the Indians, & I doubt not but he will do it, by raising up from among the red men, many burning and shining lights, who will bear the gospel to their dispersed brethren. One hour's conversation with those young Indians who have embraced the Lord Jesus will do more towards removing that prejudice, than can be accomplished by the most eloquent discourses.

The seven young Indian brethren who have arrived from Carey, have produced much excitement in this institution, in favour of those whom they have left behind them in darkness. More frequently than usual does the ardent prayer arise for the salvation of poor Indians. These brethren from the west, (for such we call them) have been welcomed into the hearts of the members of the Seminary; and yet our hearts are so enlarged, that we are willing to receive many more of the heirs of our soil. I doubt not but the affection with which they have been received, will continue, and even increase; for they appear to be devoted Christians. If we can judge from a recital of christian experience, we have much evidence to believe that they have received the "gift of God," that they are in possession of religious meetings, very attentive to our appointments for prayer, conference, &c. Most of them are good singers, and have learned some appropriate hymns, which they are very fond of singing. Even now I hear them singing, in an adjoining room, to the praise of redeeming love. How sweet the sound! Jesus is all their theme. O that all who love the Lord could hear.

I have been favoured with the perusal of a letter, written by one of the Indian brethren, to his younger brother, who resides near Carey. I send a copy of it, that it may be introduced to the notice of Christians. The writer is about seventeen years of age, and has attended the mission school at Carey, about 3 years. It is an exact copy of the original, with the exception of one or two words which I have added, and which were omitted evidently through mistake.

Yours with respect,

A—.

Copy of a letter from a young Indian at Hamilton, to his brother living near Carey, dated Hamilton, April 8, 1826.

Dear Brother—I have the opportunity to let you know that I am well, and I hope that these few lines will find you in the same health; and now I am far from you, but if we are religious in this world, if we keep God's commands, he will save us; and if we do not see one another in this world, we will one another in the other world if we are good. But if not, we must for ever die. Dear Brother, do not think you are too young to be good; but brother, I want to pray to God that he may forgive your sins; and I do pray for you when I pray to Christ, that he may pardon you. I entreat you, dear brother, that you must not forget to pray. You may die soon. Where would your soul go if you was to die in your wickedness? And remember that God sees you every day and night, and every moment; but dear brother, I want you not to forget to pray; and I want you to write me a letter back to let me know how you are coming on, and I would rather you would go to school to Carey again so you will not forget to read and to spell, and so on.—Dear Brother, that God will come at the last day to the world, and the sinner will hate to have him come; but they must all stand at the presence of God which they hated, and be judged for the deeds done in the body. All wicked sinners as we are, will shake like —. O how terrible will it be at that trying

hour. Again I entreat you with all my heart not to forget to pray. I want you to write me a letter back. We are going to school. We have been travelling most three months to get here from Carey. And you must excuse my writing. And I wrote a letter to our father and brother Mark; this is all I have to say at present. I remain your affectionate brother,
JOSEPH BOWEN.

REVIVALS.

A private letter addressed to one of the publishers of the Recorder, states, that a revival commenced in Marcellus, under favourable circumstances.

The Troy Review says, "It is stated that probably not less than one thousand persons are under religious impressions, in the village of Utica. This statement we think requires some qualification. A deep seriousness pervades the village; and probably there are more than twice that number, who participate more or less in the general solemnity: but as to impressions of a more special nature, we are not prepared to speak definitely; and sincerely hope that others will observe the same precaution. The work here is very great: and when we see multitudes among us who are yet out of the ark of safety, let us still rejoice with trembling; and look forward to a more plentiful harvest.

We learn by a private letter, that a revival has just commenced in the Presbyterian congregation in the city of Troy. A revival, we understand, has recently commenced in Sackett's Harbor.

Western Recorder.

From the Baptist Register of April 21. Whitesborough is sharing in a powerful revival at this time. Twelve were baptized by Elder Galusha last Lord's day.

Moravian Missions.—More than 33,000 converts in heathen lands, are under the care of the Moravians at this time. The missionaries at Greenland, Labrador, the West-India Islands, North and South America, are said to be flourishing remarkably.—*Ibid.*

FOR THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

One pleasing indication of the approaching prevalence of the religion of Christ, is, that the Missionary spirit which so much distinguishes the present age, is not confined to those who are extensively engaged in promulgating its truths. While the rich give of their abundance, and men of talents and learning devote them exclusively to the cause of Missions, the poor also contribute their mite; and many, who lack the peculiar qualifications of the Missionary, find some humble way to benefit their dying fellow creatures. They glad the kingdom of Christ, in the heart of the most obscure or degraded individual.

To such as desire to follow the example of the Saviour of sinners, in a way neither flattering or popular, who for the love of God and perishing souls would bear the cross, "through evil and through good report," and in the pursuit of the desired object, deny themselves the enjoyment of ease; to such the present appeal is made.

It is often scoffingly said by the opposers of foreign missions, "Charity begins at home;"—"supply the wants of your neighbours, before you provide for foreign heathens."—While we reply to each, in the words of a devout poetess,

"Must Charity, unhonoured and unknown,
Be doomed to cease, where she began," "at home?" O must her kindling glow be taught to freeze, When raised o'er friends and self a few degrees? Who are our friends and neighbours?—God hath said
All, all are kindred who demand thine aid."

At the same time, we would say to professed Christians, so far as diligence and perseverance, with dependence on divine grace, can remove the occasion of the taunt, let us be united in endeavouring to remove it.

The particular class which we have in view in making these remarks, is the coloured people of our own city.—Are they not ignorant enough? Are they not debased enough? Are they not sufficiently destitute of pious principles, to entitle them to our warmest exertions for their improvement. Some years since, a Sabbath-School was established exclusively for the coloured people, and has been continued, though at times under very discouraging circumstances, to the present time. That some good has been done in this way, those who have engaged in it, have no doubt.

Some old and middle aged people, as well as children, who were wholly ignorant of letters when they entered the school, can now read the Bible and understand it, and we believe that those who have employed them, have not in consequence found them worse servants.—Though the influences of the Spirit have not descended in a shower upon the school, yet there is sufficient evidence of His accompanying teachings, to encourage those who are acquainted with them, to persevere.

But while we call on the pious and philanthropic, to assist in this "labour of love," we would not conceal from them,

the arduous nature of the duties of the teacher. The only satisfaction and reward he can expect, will be found in the approbation of his conscience, and in witnessing the gradual improvement, and the gratitude of his pupils.

To teach them, however, after they are prevailed upon to enter the school, is neither the only duty, nor the most unpleasant. They must be sought after, and entreated, and peradventure compelled as it were, to come and receive the advantage offered them. They have indeed "no heart to it," until by a little experience they know the sweetness of acquiring useful knowledge.

Should any say "If they are so averse to their own advancement in knowledge, and true happiness, why should others trouble themselves in their behalf?" in reply, we only ask, do we reason thus concerning Hindoos and Burmans?

Are there any among us, who have a holy ambition to exemplify the zeal, the patience and the self-denial of the missionary of the cross, within our own precincts? they may resolutely attempt to save from the appalling abyss of vice, those who are capable of happiness and usefulness.

Among those who have regularly attended this Sabbath-school, there is a very pleasing appearance of increasing interest. Through the winter they have had the use of a small library. The privilege has not been neglected by them, and it is certainly desirable that the interest they feel in it, should be maintained by its enlargement.

TRYPHENA.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

ADDRESS TO YOUTH.

To contemplate the present state of society, although it presents many pleasing prospects to the parental eye, we cannot but discern something truly appalling.

O ye youth, what can be done but to affectionately and solemnly appeal to your feelings?—Could you realize how your welfare is interwoven with every filament of your parents' hearts—O could you witness the midnight agony that rends their tender bosoms, when you err—surely you would be prompted by pity, if no higher principle restrained you, to leave the path of error, and walk in the way of uprightness. You may reply, "there are parents who are willing their children should follow every impulse of ungoverned youth, who will even lead them to the haunts of dissipation." And is there such a parent? My heart recoils at the thought!—Unfortunate youth—retreat then, too, from unmanly temptations, and Youth is the favored time—Every moment is precious to secure the golden grain of heavenly wisdom.—When the heart is warm, and the imagination lively, how sweetly can it feed on the beauties of heavenly truth.—Every hour devoted to regular and rational employment, shall produce a harvest for old age—while, on the contrary, if you waste the morning of life in listless pursuits, careless of future scenes—if no higher motive than self-gratification impels you forward amidst the troubles of time, and you suffer "a soul immortal to waste all its fires," you must, of course, sink into ignorance and brutality; as saith the inspired penman, "man that is in honor, and understandeth not, is like the beasts that perish;" and you cannot meet the approbation of your great creator, or of good men.—Look, fond youth, at the cross of a dying Saviour, and learn a higher motive!—Did not his tender frame emit, through every pore, drops of blood for you?—The Father hid his face—the sun shrouded in darkness, when he bore the weight of your transgressions! And will you sin? Shall the voluptuous song, the festive dance, the exhilarating draught, engage your affections, and cheer you in the days of your youth?—Know then, for all these things, God will bring thee into judgment. Shall vanity, romance, and vice, enter the "inmost recesses of the soul," and palsy the energies of reason and of virtue? O resolve to pursue a better way, the path of heavenly wisdom; and give your youthful strength to that religion, which the blessed Son of God descended to "this vale of tears," to exhibit by his precepts and glorious example.

M.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

MR. EDITOR,

The Baptist Ministers' meeting of the county of Windham, and its vicinity, will be held on the 2d Tuesday in May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Rev. Mr. Grows, of Thompson. The Rev. Mr. Payne, of Hampton, is expected to preach on the occasion.

As the formation of County Missionary Societies, is considered as highly important by many of our denomination in this region, it is presumed that measures will be adopted at our next meeting, with reference to this object. It is therefore hoped, that ministering brethren in particular, belonging in the county, will do us the favour to meet with us.

In behalf of the Ministers' Meeting,
JAMES A. BOSWELL, Clerk.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1826.

We have received the 5th number of the Rhode Island Religious Messenger, published under the patronage of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, Edited by a Committee of that body.

The appearance of the paper is respectable, and we trust its influence will be salutary to the cause of religion and morality.

We hope however, we shall not give offence, if we suggest, that in our opinion, much better results might be anticipated from a liberal patronage afforded to those already established, than from an increase of religious papers in N. England.

It appears by the following quotation from the prospectus of the Messenger, that although the paper is published under the patronage of the Baptist Convention of the State, yet "it is free to all denominations of Christians."

In this proposition, we think the Baptist Convention of Rhode Island have exhibited a liberality, both in a pecuniary and sentimental point of view, sufficiently enlarged, to say the least.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION OF RHODE ISLAND.

The annual meeting of this body, was held at the 1st Baptist Meeting House in Providence, on Wednesday, the 12th of April.—Among the resolves that were passed, is the following:—

"Resolved, that it be one very great object of this Convention, to organize Sabbath schools and revive those which are declining, and that our agents be instructed to devote a part of their time, to the promotion of these objects. Officers chosen to serve the Convention for the year ensuing were,
Rev. Stephen Gano, President.
James N. Seaman, Secretary.
David Benedict, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Rev. Wm. Gammell, " John N. Brown,
" J. C. Welsh, " Silas Hall,
" Bartlett Pease, " Mr. Hugh H. Brown,
" Flavel Shurtleff, " J. B. Barton,
" Alva Woods, " R. Rogers,
" E. Gale, " Henry Marchant.

Voted to hold the annual meeting of the Convention in Providence, on the 2d Wednesday in April next, Br. J. C. Welch, appointed to preach the sermon.

In the evening an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. William Gammell, from Haggai, Chap. 8th verse. "Go up to the mountain and bring wood and build the house, and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified saith the Lord." In this discourse the obligations of Christians to aid in the erection of the Lord's spiritual temple, and the many encouragements which they had to set about the work, were enforced and represented in a very clear and impressive manner.

The amount of moneys received at the Convention of the Convention, \$301.07.

Some recent communications received at this office, are under consideration. The situation of an Editor is peculiarly trying. Perhaps no one is more so; on the one hand, if he be a man of integrity, and sound judgment, he will be unwilling to be the instrument of propagating error or sophistry; while on the other hand, he will be disposed to conciliate his patrons and friends. What shall be done in cases of difficulty? Shall he yield up his judgment and his conscience, to the guidance of others, or shall he with humble dependence on divine aid, strive to "obey God rather than man?" Christianity requires one course—a temporary popularity another. If an editor were to publish every communication sent him, even by men of honest intentions, his paper would be any thing but useful to the public. It is hoped, that wise men will judge with candour, and be slow to censure or condemn.

ON PUBLISHING EARLY NOTICES OF REVIVALS.

Our views coincide with the sentiments expressed by the writer below, in regard to early notices of revivals of religion, judiciously written, and we therefore give them an insertion, hoping they may be of use to some.

"It appears to us, that brief and discreet notices of revivals, are calculated to do much more good during the existence of the excitement, than more detailed ones can at a future period of coldness. Writing in the past tense seems, in this case, to diminish the interest of the description; and for our own part, we see no good reason why the narrator should wait for an opportunity, merely to mar his description with the details of a declension. It is a living revival, and not an extinguished one, that glows in description.—*W. Rec.*

When the prophet Elijah sent his servant to look for rain, he inquired for the smallest appearance, and his faithful servant failed not to declare the joyful tidings, that a cloud was rising about the size of a man's hand. Thus we think it should be with the people of God—they should take courage at the least appearances of a revival of religion, and fear not to make it known for the comfort of their brethren. Who knows but there may be some soul, famishing by reason of a long spiritual drought, to whom the news that one drop of mercy had fallen near him, would be like cold water upon the parched ground. Why then should any one fear to proclaim the glad tidings, that a sinner is born into the kingdom of Christ, lest it should hinder the work of the Lord, by exciting too much attention? Is not this fear, or rather distrust of God's ability to carry on his work without the precautions and policy of man, the reason why the cloud of mercy, sometimes seen rising over God's heritage, is forbid to cover the horizon and cast down a plentiful shower?—*Maine Baptist Herald.*

Some indications of good still continue at Westfield and Westfield farms. Rising of 20 have been baptized on a profession of faith,

and some backsliders have returned to the fold.

In Utica, N. Y. an unusual attention to religion prevails in the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches—and many are the hopeful subjects of renewing grace.

In the Village of Vernon, N. Y. and at Rome, the reformation continues; in the latter place the Lord Jesus seems resolved to show what his almighty grace can do. The most stout hearted and far from righteousness, are made the willing subjects of salvation.

In Massachusetts and Maine, the Lord Jesus is displaying his grace in many places.

REVIVALS IN MAINE.

Accounts of revivals from different parts of our country have so increased of late, that we can hardly keep pace with their publication. The present is surely a day when the Lord is doing great things for Zion. His glory is seen upon her—even the waste places of Jerusalem break forth into joy. Her sons are coming from far, and her daughters from the ends of the earth—a little one has increased to a thousand, and a small one to a large nation. The hand of the Lord hath done this, and thy God, O Jerusalem, will have all the glory.

Maine may now be reckoned among those States whom the Lord is visiting in a special manner. For years past it has been like the barren heath, but God, whose power is unlimited, and whose grace exceeds human comprehension, has been pleased of late to cause not only the sound, but the appearance of abundance of rain. A few drops have fallen very near our own doors, of which we hope to have occasion to speak more particularly hereafter.

Generally speaking the awakenings in this State, thus far have been attended with such circumstances, as entirely to baffle the wisdom of man, and bring all the glory to God. These things should encourage the destitute parts of Zion, we mean those deprived of public teachers. Instances to this point were lately mentioned in the Herald, concerning two little churches, not favored with a public ministry, but who met regularly for prayer and exhortation, whom the Lord was pleased to bless in a singular manner—more than doubling their number; by which it appears the Lord is not confined to what by many are considered, efficient means, nay, we believe he most often blesses those means, considered by the world the weakest.—*Maine Baptist Herald.*

A Female Tract Society, auxiliary to the State Convention, was formed in the Baptist Society in this city, on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

We are requested to give notice, that the Rev. Nathaniel Hewett, of Fairfield, will deliver a sermon on the subject of intemperance, at the request of the Hartford Society, on the evening of May 4, at half past 7 o'clock, at the Central Congregational Church.

We shall publish the official list of Representatives to the Legislature, next week.

General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL.

April 19. In the Senate yesterday, the Bill altering the time of holding the session of the Supreme Court of the United States, was passed to a third reading. The resolution submitted by Mr. Branch, in relation to the power of the Executive to appoint certain public ministers, was taken up, when Mr. Mills spoke against it, and Mr. Randolph in favor of it.

In the House of Representatives, Messrs. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, Garnsey, of New York, and Ingham, of Pennsylvania, severally addressed the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Panama Mission, the two former gentlemen being in favor of the Mission, and the last gentleman against it. Mr. Buchanan then offered an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. M'Lane, as a modification to his amendment. Some brief discussion took place on a motion that the Committee rise; and after that had succeeded, on another motion to discharge the Committee, from the further consideration of the resolutions. This last question, on which the eyes and noses were taken, was negatively by a vote of 79 to 108. A very general disposition to put an end to the discussion prevailed, and there is no doubt, if the amendment of Mr. Buchanan had not been offered, that the debate would have been brought to a termination last night. It is understood, however, that the question will be taken to-day.

An interesting communication was received from the War Department, on the subject of the Florida Indians.

April 20. In the Senate yesterday, a good deal of discussion took place on the Bill to authorize the claimants of certain lands in Florida, known as "Forbes' Purchase," to institute suits against the United States, which resulted in laying it on the table. The resolution of Mr. Branch was resumed, and Mr. Randolph spoke in favor of it from 1 until after 7 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, after a little preliminary business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when Messrs. Archer, of Virginia, Dorsey, of Maryland, Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Sawyer, of North Carolina, Worthington, of Maryland, and J. Johnson, of Kentucky, severally addressed the Committee on the Panama Mission. On motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, the Committee then rose.

April 21.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. Barton was adopted, Mr. B. accompanying it with some explanatory remarks. A number of Bills were passed to a third reading—for the relief of Wm. P. Gould; for the relief of Otway Burns; for the erection of a Custom-House at Newport, R. I. for the exemption of the Students of the Columbian College from Military duty; and for the appropriation of \$6000 for the repair of the Post Road from the Chatahouchie to Line Creek, in the state of Alabama. The adoption of the new rule proposed by Mr. Benton, it thus appears, has a very salutary operation, by enabling the Senate to proceed in the consideration of private bills until 1 o'clock, reserving the subsequent part of the day for the discussion of important subjects. The consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed; and Mr. Harper, Mr. Tazewell, and Mr. Chandler, spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Lloyd against it.

In the House of Representatives yesterday,

the question on the Panama Mission was decided, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. M'Lane's amendment was negatived. In the House, however, the question was again taken, and the amendment was carried by a vote of 99 to 94. On motion of Mr. T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, the House then adjourned. The motion pending when the House, was to lay the resolution and amendment on the table.

April 22. In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The greater part of the day was passed in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the motion made by Mr. Powell, of Virginia, on the preceding day, to lay the resolution and amendments on the subject of the mission to Panama on the table, was negatived. The question was then taken on the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as amended by Mr. M'Lane, and the resolution was negatived by 143 to 54.

The House then, on motion of Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill making appropriation for the Mission. A proposition was made to amend the bill, by Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, by reducing the sum allowed for the outfit of Mr. Anderson, from \$9,000 to 4,500, but it was not sustained. Mr. M'Duffie then moved to strike out the enacting words, and spoke at some length on the subject, but after some explanations and rejoinders, the motion was negatived, (the yeas and noes being called,) by a vote of 133 to 61. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

We may, at length, congratulate our readers on the termination of the discussion on the Mission to Panama. It will be seen by reference to the vote on Thursday, that many of those members who hold the highest opinions of the purity and ability of the present administration, voted for the amendment of Mr. M'Lane, because they regarded it as in no degree in hostility with the views of the President, but rather in accordance with the sentiments contained in his message. Owing to the prevalence of this opinion, the vote in favor of the amendment of Mr. M'Lane was greater than it otherwise would have been. Yesterday, however, the more zealous friends of the mission, considering the amendment of Mr. M'Lane as an innovation on the constitutional rights of the Executive, united to reject the resolution and amendment; and the consequence was, that the resolution as amended, was negatived by a great majority.

We understand that the Creek Treaty was yesterday confirmed by the Senate, by a vote of 30 to 8.

April 24.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill authorizing a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, was read a third time, and passed. The bill making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt due for public lands, and two private bills, were also passed. The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the Panama Mission, was received, and, on motion of Mr. Noble, read a second time, and referred. A bill was reported by Mr. Harrison, for the erection of an arsenal at St. Louis. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Berrien, relative to the expediency of making further provision for the friends and followers of Gen. William M'Intosh. The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution, and after some conversation, Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, spoke against the resolution until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Owen, of Alabama, introduced a resolution to recommit the report of the Committee on Claims, in the case of Francis Larche, to that Committee, with instructions to report the evidence in the case, and to reverse the principle which declares that the Government is not responsible for the loss or destruction of the particular character of property to which it refers. The resolution was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed. A few words passed on the subject of the report of the Committee, which sanctions the principle that the Government of the United States can put arms into the hands of slaves for the defence of the country, without becoming responsible for their loss or destruction. It is probable that a warm discussion will take place, whenever this resolution shall again be called up, as there appears to be a strong feeling among the southern members on the subject.

Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, offered a resolution expressive of the opinion of the House, that, in rejecting the resolution as to the expediency of the mission to Panama, as amended by Mr. M'Lane, it did not surrender the principle of that amendment; but, on the motion of Mr. M'Duffie, he withdrew the resolution before any discussion or decision could take place.

During the brief discussion which took place on Friday, when the Panama Appropriation Bill was under consideration, it was stated that when Commissioners were appointed to go to Ghent, the President transmitted to our Minister at St. Petersburg, the money usually given for a full outfit. This was transmitted from the contingent fund at the disposal of the President, and when this sum was subsequently cut down by the decision of the House, to \$4,500 (instead of \$9,000), the Attorney General decided that the Minister was not bound to refund the surplus. On Saturday, in reference to this matter, Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, introduced a resolution, requesting the President to communicate any opinion of the Attorney General, respecting the right of a foreign minister to retain money, which had been advanced to him by the President as an outfit, beyond the sum appropriated by law.

The bill making appropriation for the Mission to Panama, was finally passed by a vote of 134 to 60, after some very brief remarks against it, by Messrs. Lecompte, M'Duffie, and Houston.

The appropriations made for the support of the Military and Naval establishments of G. Britain, for the current year, are for the army, \$7,747,000; for the navy, \$6,135,000; for the ordnance, \$1,754,000; and \$2,600,000 for the Half-pay; making an aggregate of \$18,436,000, or nearly eighty-two millions of dollars. Amongst the miscellaneous appropriations for the year, we notice the following: For salaries for the officers of the House of Lords and Commons, \$23,000; for expense of said Houses, \$20,300; for printing acts of Parliament, bills, &c. £109,334; for station-

ry, £102,060; for printing the records of the kingdom, for the present year, £7,500; for preparing an index to 20 volumes of the journals of the House of Commons, £10,180; for secret services, £56,000.

Remarkable Eruption.—In Calais, a town adjoining Montpelier, Vermont, an eruption took place about ten days ago, by which a large quantity of earth was thrown from the side of the hill, and near its base, leaving a cavity which measures twelve feet in depth, on the upper side, six rods in length, and forty feet wide. Large trees were growing upon the spot, which were removed with such force, as to cause them to fall with their tops up the hill, although, while standing, they leaned down the hill nearly 30 degrees from a perpendicular point. The ground was frozen nearly two feet deep, and was broken in a perpendicular manner. Large stones weighing from three to four hundred pounds, were thrown thirty rods, and one, which our informant thinks will weigh between five and ten hundred, was thrown about eight rods. The force must have been great, as the explosion was heard at considerable distance. The fissures in the rocks, at the bottom, and on the sides of the cavity, are barely large enough to admit a man's hand. The cause of this explosion is unknown. Some suppose it to have been effected by water—but this is not very probable, although there was, undoubtedly, a considerable quantity of water. Yet the explosion being instantaneous, there must have been some invisible cause of eruption. It furnishes a subject for the investigation of the philosopher, and cannot fail to attract the attention of the curious.—*Ver. Pat.*

American Clerical Biography.—It is announced that the Rev. Dr. Morse, of New-Haven, Conn. intends publishing a series of volumes, one every year, under the above title. Its object will be to collect and put in a form for preservation and use, facts and information, now scattered in many ancient and scarce books, of unpublished MSS. and records respecting men of the clerical profession, of all denominations in this country, from its first settlement to the present time.

George W. P. Custis, of the District of Columbia, has in preparation a work, entitled, "Recollections of Washington." It is to comprise the private memoirs of the Father of his country, derived from the authentic records of those who were his comrades in war, and friends of his fire-side in peace.

On the 6th of March, one of the Commissioners of Police, of the City of Paris, went to the Museum of the Fine Arts, of Mr. C. Rolley, Gallerie Vivienne, to execute a mandate issued by the Prefect of Police, in order to search after all signs and symbols, destined to propagate the spirit of rebellion, or to disturb the public peace. In the performance of this duty, he seized on a great quantity of busts of Napoleon, of all dimensions!

LATEST FROM ASIA.

The editor of the Philadelphia Gazette has received Calcutta papers to the 21st of December. The Enterprise steam vessel had arrived in safety at Calcutta from England. The time in which she performed her voyage is not mentioned; but the Bengal Hurkaru, has no doubt, that Capt. Johnson, as he expects, will be able to perform the voyage in 70 days, when the necessary arrangements for the supply of fuel are completed.

The negotiations for peace with the Burmese monarch, had resulted unsuccessfully.—The American captives held by the Burmese, were suffering very severely from want of provisions. The Baptist Missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Judson, and their associates, are probably alluded to. The latest advices from the seat of war are to the 21st November; which state that the enemy's force, amounting to about 60,000 men, had descended from Meerdy, and that their advance posts were within the range of the army's eighteen pounders.

From the Government Gazette, of Nov. 24.

A man who lately arrived at Membo from Ava, says there is a general confusion there in consequence of the rapacity of the Government for money; there is no credit, and the great Chinese trade is entirely at a stand, confidence being destroyed. The report of assistance from China is false. The English, American, Armenian prisoners, being in the greatest distress for food, sent to Monshoozar to say, they were so long without food they were starving. Monshoozar sent rice and money for their relief, which when the King heard, he ordered him and his whole family for execution, and they were only saved by chance, by the intercession of the King's sister. But all his property is confiscated, and he is in irons. Some of the white people who were in irons are dead, but none have been executed. They died from trouble, broken hearts and ill usage.

Florida Indians.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives of the United States appropriating \$20,000 for the relief of the Florida Indians, who it is said, were in a state of starvation, and were obliged to sustain life by laying hold of any means of subsistence within their reach. Ayes 140, Noes 7.

DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

His Majesty's ship Brazen, Capt. Willes, sailed on Thursday last for the Bights of Benin and Biafra, Captains Clapperton and Pierce, with Messrs. Morrison and Dickson who came out in the Brazen, went down in her, and will be landed at such parts of the coast as circumstances may render most advisable. Their object will then be to reach Soccatoo, where Capt. Clapperton resided sometime last year, when in the interior with Maj. Denham. We had much conversation with

him, and were much gratified with his statements. They confirm (what we are sure will be apparent the more we become acquainted with the country) that the centre of Africa is far advanced in civilization; that the further the negro is removed from the baneful effects of the slave trade—the continuance of the coast—the more he is raised in the scale of humanity, the more intelligent, honest, and industrious does he become. We understand that on reaching Soccatoo, some of the party will remain to form more intimate relations with that extraordinary sovereign, Sultan Bello, and endeavour to establish a safe and permanent communication between Soccatoo and the coast. whilst others will visit the Niger, trace its course, and follow it to the sea; with other excursions for the benefit of science and the extension of knowledge.

We were favoured with a view of a map, containing the late discoveries of Major Deuham and Capt. Clapperton, from which it seems nearly certain that the Niger, or Joliba, passing within a short distance of Soccatoo, flows into the Bight of Benin, and, we have no doubt, forms Lagos and the rivers round it. If so, what an important opening is made into the interior of Africa! With the exception of the rapids of Yaoree, a steam vessel may traverse this immense continent from the Bights of Benin to the Foulah country—a water communication scarcely equalled in any other part of the world.

We were much gratified with Capt. Clapperton's account of the extent and neatness of the fences and plantations in the interior, especially of cotton and indigo, and the care with which they are kept clear of weeds. We are also struck with the circumstance that all the gold carried to Timbuctoo and Soccatoo is brought from the west and south west,—a strong corroboration of what is always stated by our traveling merchants, that the most productive gold mines of Western or interior Africa are not far from us. We wish these adventurous travellers every success; but we cannot help fearing the Portuguese interest at the Bights will be too powerful for them. It is the policy of that government to keep every thing connected with the colonial establishment a profound secret. The world knows nothing of them. To this national jealousy is to be added, in the present case, the fear of the authorities on this coast, that our success may be their loss, and especially that it may interfere with their illicit slave trade. If the Lagos be the Niger, they may know it; and if so, we fear they will not, if they can prevent it, allow our enterprising countrymen to unravel a secret they have so long kept. *Sierra Leone Gazette.*

NEW VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

From the London Annals of Philosophy for February, we learn that the French Government are fitting out one of the vessels of their navy, the corvette L'Astrolabe, Captain Dumont D'Urville, to sail on a voyage of discovery in the southern hemisphere. The object of the expedition is to explore certain parts of the globe, which are not sufficiently known, and particularly the coasts of New Guinea and New Zealand. The Paris Academy of Sciences, at the request of the Minister of Marine, have appointed a committee of six of their number, to prepare such instructions as they may deem expedient, for the furtherance of the cause of science.

From the N. York Observer.

NEW TRIUMPHS OF THE GREEKS.

The latest accounts from Greece, are of a very encouraging character. A letter from an officer in the Greek army, dated at the camp near Lepanto, Jan. 17th, states, that on the 12th of that month there was a smart skirmish, in which the Turks lost some of their best men; and on the 13th, there was a regular battle, in which the Turkish army, amounting to 10,000 men, were opposed by 7000 Greeks, and completely routed, leaving on the field of battle 3000 dead, 900 prisoners, 400 wounded, 2 generals killed, 14 officers wounded, and 25 prisoners, 9 cannon, the tent of Ibrahim Pacha and his seraglio of ladies, 14 baggage and ammunition waggons, &c. The loss of the Greeks was 800 killed, and 700 wounded. On the 23d of January, the Turkish force having been increased to 15,000 men, Ibrahim Pacha made a second attack.

Our army, says the writer of the letter, having been reinforced by a considerable body of French and Italian volunteers, amounted to 9000 men. At day-break the Turks advanced, covered by a heavy fire from the fortifications, with loud shouts of Allah and Mahomet. Our artillery and musquetry opened on them with tremendous effect, and in fifteen minutes the whole line was furiously engaged: our cavalry charged the enemy in grand style, cutting numbers of them into pieces. The battle had now raged 7 hours, with the greatest obstinacy, when the fine convent of St. Mary's was blown up, and 70 Turks with it; their line was now broken and routed, they flying in every direction to the town, pursued by our cavalry to the gates; a part entered pell

meil with them, but not being supported, cut their way out, only losing six men in that daring exploit. A party of our cavalry had nearly taken the Pacha prisoner, who was carried off the field wounded with a carbine ball in the breast. The enemy lost 4000 killed, 800 wounded, 2000 prisoners, 8 standards, 10 cannon, and 6 ammunition waggons. Our loss was 2000 killed, and 400 wounded.

The naval victory of the Greeks before Missolonghi, is confirmed by the way of Smyrna. The Turkish fleet was put to flight by 27 Greek vessels, and Missolonghi relieved; the Turkish troops on land having deserted for want of food. The English have established themselves in the island of Pettauo, (near Missolonghi,) and have made it a depot of provisions and munitions of war.

A Paris paper of March 12th states that Colocotroni is actually master of Tripolizza, the garrison of which he put to the sword, and that Ibrahim Pacha had retired to Navarino.

The following minutes were taken from the official canvass of votes, in the office of the Secretary of State—viz:		
FOR GOVERNOR,		
Oliver Wolcott,	6780	
David Daggett,	4340	
Scattering,	851	5191
Majority for Gov. Wolcott,		
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,		
David Plant,	4794	
Mr. Sherwood,	432	
Mr. Pitkin,	314	
Mr. Sherman,	230	
For others,	402	1378
Majority for Lt. Gov. Plant,		
FOR TREASURER,		
Isaac Spencer,	3478	
Scattering,	108	
Majority for Treasurer,		
FOR SECRETARY,		
Thomas Day,	3391	
Scattering,	142	
Majority for Mr. Day,		
SENATORS,		
David Hill,	7843	Luther Loomis, 11504;
John Welch,	7708	Ebenezer Stoddard, 7812;
Nathan Johnson,	7775	Samuel Church, 11-165;
Noyes Darling,	7776	Alexander Stewart, Jun. 6679;
Ingoldsby W. Crawford,	11-103;	John Alsop, 7846;
James Mitchell,	7-727;	Samuel Tweedy, 5769.

These twelve are of course elected. Of the highest among the rest, there are the following returns: Robert Fairchild, 5574; Homer Boardman, 3882; Moses Warren, 3833; Roger Huntington, 3731; Joshua Atwater, 3729; Zalmon Wildman, 3720; Thomas Mather, 3632; Solomon Taintor, 3566; Martin Welles, 3582; Alexander Stewart, 1099; Jeremiah Stocking, 1028.—*Mirror.*

The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in England, has recently decided that in a sale of property at vendue, the seller could not legally employ a person to bid for him, unless it were made known in the conditions of the sale. The fact not being stated in the conditions of sale, such a measure would be a gross fraud. This is a decision of no small importance; and is worthy of being known here, as well as in Great Britain. We believe such sales are frequently made; and the principle which would govern the English Courts, would very probably be adopted by ours, if the question were brought before them.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

It is confidently reported, that the Passamaquoddy Bank at Eastport, has failed. The bills are said to have been sold at Eastport for 50 cents on the dollar. It is said the Directors endorsed bills on England, which have been returned protested.

Nearly two millions sterling, of public and private money, have been expended on the colony of Sierra Leone. It has become a question, even with the ministry, whether the settlement shall be retained, so great has been the expenses of both treasure and life. The number of Africans released from slavery by the British captures, is stated to exceed eighteen thousand; but the Ministers acknowledge that the civilization of Africa, by means of the colony, is entirely out of the question. The settlers have not produced food enough for themselves.

Hops.—A farmer in Middlesex county, cultivated five acres of hops the last year, and sold the crop for \$2,200, or \$440 per acre. He plants 800 hills to the acre. The editor of the Concord Gazette, believes that hops can be raised for 7 cents per pound, as easily as corn for one dollar per bushel.

From Brazil.—By the Brig Adriana, arrived at Philadelphia, in 27 days from Pernambuco, the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette have received intelligence from that place to the 22d ult. Accounts had been received at Pernambuco, on the 18th of March, of a naval engagement between the Buenos Ayres and Brazilian squadrons, which terminated with out any decisive advantage on either side, though the Brazilians were much superior in force. The latter, however, lost a frigate by running her ashore.

With the regard of the movements of the emperor, concerning which the late accounts have not been certain and distinct, it is said he left Rio-de-Janeiro conveyed by a powerful force of his own, and a French frigate that volunteered on the occasion. He was accompanied by the empress, their eldest daughter, and the Viscountess de Santos, and left his infant son as regent during his absence. He had previously appointed an envoy to the congress of Panama. He was expected at Pernambuco, and preparations were making for his reception. It is said that in his general conduct, his majesty shows a contempt of public opinion quite worthy of the stock whence he sprung.

He continued pressing for the service most severely, daily, indeed hourly. Lots of miserable looking wretches were seen passing through the streets of Pernambuco, flanked by negro soldiers, (and loaded with heavy irons) destined for the army: these were the Emperor's volunteers.

The province of Pernambuco has suffered much for the two last seasons on account of the drought; scarce any rains have yet had,

and should another season pass over without them, the country would be wretched indeed. Many have died in the interior from actual starvation. Hundreds are daily flocking into the sea-ports begging with the most desponding looks, the smallest pittance.

The produce of the country was very high: there has not been one third of a crop of Sugar this season. Should the coming season prove as unfavourable as the two last, the province will be deserted by most of the American and English residents here.

The Elizabeth City N. C. Star says, several runaway negroes, lately armed, associated themselves together in Perquimans county, and shot at some men while travelling the public road, besides committing numerous depredations; upon which the militia were ordered out to take them: they came up with two of them, one of whom they killed; the other made his escape, though severely wounded, as they traced him a considerable distance by the blood.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

The new Russian government.—Nicholas has marked his accession to the throne of the Czars, by a proclamation of Clemency. All debtors to the state confined for debts not exceeding 2000 roubles, are to receive full discharge and instant liberation. Exchequer debts due at the time that he mounted the throne, and not exceeding 2000 roubles, and of which there is no probability of recovering a larger amount, he directs shall be prosecuted. A portion of arrears of certain taxes is remitted: And criminals who had been condemned to be scourged by the public executioner and to hard labour in exile, are exempted from the former punishment. "By granting such exemptions this once," says the Emperor, "we hope that the mitigation of penalties will not tend to relax the salutary fear of the laws and that the cancelling of arrears of taxes will excite an increased emulation among the contributors, to fulfil all their public moral as well as pecuniary obligations."

A criminal convicted of the crime of arson, escaped hanging at Charleston, S. C. on the 14th inst. in consequence of the refusal of the proper officer to do his duty.

Mineral Riches.—We learn from unquestionable authority that the topaz is found in a mine in the town of Monroe, Fairfield county, equal in beauty and value to the topaz of Saxony.

Appalling effects of Intemperance.—Among the deaths in Philadelphia and its incorporated districts during 1825, one hundred and thirty one are reported to have died of drunkenness! If we add to this number many whose deaths were occasioned by other immediate causes, but which we should have to refer to intemperance as the primary cause, what a frightful number would the record present.

EPITAPH FOR A DRUNKARD.

At length, my friends, the draught of life is o'er,
I've drank sufficient—and can drink no more;
My night is come; I've spent a jovial day;
'Tis time to part; but oh!—What is to pay?

Lord Byron's lines, found in his Bible.

Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries.
Oh! happy they of human race,
To whom our God has given grace
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch, and force the way;
But better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

The expense of guarding and boarding, in Kentucky, one prisoner, accused of murder, has already amounted to 1036 dollars, and he is still in custody. This is the Governor's son. Elsewhere, the friends of prisoners, if able, furnish them with whatever they have over jail fare.

UNION ACADEMY AT WALLINGFORD.

This Institution commences its annual term on Monday, the 24th day of April inst. under the charge of Elder Seth Ewen.

The subscribers would inform the public, that owing to the long experience and peculiar talents of this gentleman, in conducting a school of this description, it has at no former period been in a more flourishing condition, than at the present.—And such is the local situation of Wallingford, that probably no town in the Union enjoys a more healthy and salubrious air. The Academy is situated on a beautiful eminence, near the centre of the town, yet sufficiently retired from the noise and bustle of business. A female teacher of good qualifications will be employed, by whom the various kinds of needle work will be taught.

Terms of tuition as follows:

Orthography, Reading, and plain needle work, per quarter, \$2. Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Elocution, and fine needle work, \$3.

The Instructor can accommodate twelve scholars with board and washing, at one dollar and fifty cents per week, where every attention will be paid to the health and improvement of the pupils, who may be placed under his immediate care.

Reference may be had to the Rev. James Noyes, Wallingford, Rev. Benjamin Hill, New-Haven, Rev. S. Miller, Meriden, Rev. Cyrus P. Grosvenor, Hartford, George Mitchell, Esq. Bristol, Mr. John Wing, Hartford.

DAVID M. COOK,
WILLIAM MARKS,
BENJAMIN FOOT,
CALEB COOK,
MERICK COOK.

Hamilton, (Ohio,) April 6.
Awful Visitation!—Between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M. yesterday, during a severe thunder storm, the chimney of Mr. James Boal, was struck by lightning, and the electric fluid descending, caused the instantaneous death of no less than four individuals, thus in a moment bereaving Mr. Boal of an affectionate wife, and two lovely children, one about 5, and the other about 3 years of age; and a widowed mother (Mrs. Perrine) of a daughter, in the bloom of life. Four others were in the room at the time, three of Mr. Boal's children, and a daughter of Mrs. McCarron, who providentially escaped with but slight injury.

The Pensacola Gazette states, that green Peas appeared in that market on the 18th ult.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville met at the Bluff Church in this county, on the 7th inst. The ordinary business of the Presbytery was transacted, and Mr. Duncan McIntyre was licensed to preach the Gospel. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on the Sabbath succeeding, to a respectable number of communicants. The Presbytery consists of ten members, and have under their care 38 congregations, 2 licentiates, and 1 candidate.—*North Carolina Telegraph.*

MARRIED.

In this city, Capt. Freeman Kilbourn, to Miss Eliza Sloan, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sloan.

In this town, on the 16th inst. Dr. Henry B. Porter, to Miss Caroline H. Collins. At Brattleboro, Vt. on the 17th inst. Mr. Elisha P. Corning of this city, to Miss Harriet B. Reeve, daughter of Silas Reeve, Esq. of the former place.

By the Rev. Asahel Morse of Suffield, John H. Fuller, of Sandisfield, Mass. to Miss Elizabeth Hastings, of Suffield; Nathaniel Adams, to Miss Ann Woodworth, of Suffield; Mr. Paul Harmon, of Suffield, to Miss Charity Phelps, of Windsor; Isaac Mosely Esq. of Athens, P. to Miss Reine Bradley, Esq. of Suffield; Mr. John Fitch, of Windsor, to Miss Lucinda Hathaway, of Suffield; Mr. Elihu S. Taylor, to Miss Ann Remington, of Suffield. "Wherefore, they are no more twain, but one flesh."

At Middletown, Mr. Joseph M'Clave, of Chatham, to Miss Rachel Driggs.

At Plymouth, Mr. Bennett Humiston, to Miss Emeline Warner.

At New Haven, Mr. John Pardee, to Mrs. Eaton; Mr. Levi Luddington, to Miss Betsey Dorathy.

At Woodbridge, by the Rev. Joseph Clark, on the 15th inst. Hon. Noyes Darling, to Miss Ann Parker, both of that place.

OBITUARY.

In this city, on the 15th inst. Miss Sarah Ann Allen, aged 19, daughter of the late Hon. John Allen, of Litchfield; Mr. Nicholas Nay, aged 43, a native of Germany.

At East-Hartford, on the 21st inst. Mrs. Mary L. Olmstead, aged 68, relict of the late Capt. Aaron Olmstead.

At Windsor, on the 14th inst. Mr. Augustus Drake, aged 39; on the 20th inst. Mr. Elihu Cook, aged 49.

At Tolland, on the 15th inst. Mr. Abijah Ladd, aged 70; Chelsea Bicknal, son of Mr. Chelsa a Chapman, aged 15 months.

At New-York, on the 19th inst. after a short illness, Rev. Samuel A. Peters, LL. D. aged 90 years, 4 months, and 7 days. Dr. Peters was born at Hebron, Conn. graduated at Yale College, in 1767.

At Middletown, Mrs. Lucy Crowell, wife of Mr. David Crowell, aged 33.

The King of Portugal died on the 9th of March, of apoplexy.—His daughter, Isabella Maria, acts as Regent.

At Windsor, on the 23d ult. Mr. Eli Warner.

TO FAMILIES AND PHYSICIANS.

Families can be accommodated AT ALL TIMES with Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, WINES & LIQUORS.

And PHYSICIANS may depend upon their Prescriptions being prepared in the best manner, and that every article used in compounding, is selected of the best quality, by

E. W. BULL.

Sign of "THE GOOD SAMARITAN." May 1. 14th

New Cabinet Ware-House.

I. & J. WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Ware Room and Work Shop in Morgan-street, a few doors west of the Bridge, where they have on hand and are manufacturing a full assortment of Cabinet Furniture, made in the neatest style and richly finished. They pledge themselves that their work shall be well executed, being all made by journeymen who have had experience in the business.

N. B. Chairs of all kinds manufactured and for sale, at the above stand.

Hartford, May 1.

6w14

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Education Society, of Connecticut, will be held on at the Vestry of the Baptist Meeting House, in Hartford, on the 2d Wednesday in May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

GURDON ROBBINS, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Hartford, has appointed the 27th day of April inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Probate office in said district, for appointing Commissioners on the estate of Lemuel Swift, late of Hartford, deceased, represented insolvent, and hath directed the subscriber administrator on said estate, to give notice to all persons interested in the same, to appear, (if they see cause) before said court, at said time and place, to be heard therein.

GEO. W. BOLLES, Admr.

Hartford, April 10th, 1826.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

WILL receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, every day in the week, (except Sunday,) at their office in Morgan's Exchange Coffee-House, State St. in Hartford, Connecticut.

DANIEL ST. JOHN, Esquire of said Hartford, is appointed Surveyor. His acts in that capacity will be recognized as the acts of the Company.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

ISAAC PERKINS, Secretary.

POETRY.

From the Christian Watchman.

The following lines, written by a lady of this city, have been handed us by a friend for insertion in the Christian Watchman; and, although we have before published elegiac lines with reference to the same excellent and lamented individual, yet we are confident, that these lines will be read with pleasure.

Lines written on hearing of the death of the pious and much lamented Rev. THOMAS BADWIN, D. D. late Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Boston, who died, while on a visit, at Waterville, Maine, Aug. 29, 1825, aged 72 years.

And is the hoary Patriarch dead,
And left the widow'd Church in tears?
Is Baldwin's holy spirit fled
To Heaven's eternal, blissful spheres?
Ah, yes; our father is no more;
Truth's mighty champion has fell—
He's gone to join the Heavenly choir,
And with Seraphic legions dwell.
In vain our tears bedew his urn,
In vain the sigh our bosoms heave,
For he no more will here return
To bid his children cease to grieve.
No more in moving strains his voice
Shall cheer the dark, desponding soul;
No more he'll bid the heart rejoice,
Nor point where purest pleasures roll;
He'll warn no more of that abyss,
Where wrath and dire destruction reign,
Nor urge to seek substantial bliss,
Which leads aside from paths of pain.
Nor will the Church his accents hear
His counsel kind, or mild reproof;
No more his voice will charm their ear,
Nor bid them live in love and Truth.
His feet no more shall bend their way,
With tottering steps, to preach the word;
The sacred desk no more display
His form—nor there his speech be heard.
Nor will the bread or cup be given—
Or e'er received by him again;
For, ah! the ties of earth are riven,
Celestial themes demand his strain.
Then gently hush each rising sigh,
And wipe away the falling tear;
Your Pastor tunes his harp on high,
And rests from all his labours here.
O, then submit. 'Tis heaven that gives
The bitter cup—but though he dies,
Your Heavenly Father ever lives—
And all His deep designs are wise. L. P.

IRELAND

THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND DEMANDING
THE SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION OF THEIR
CHILDREN.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.)

We present our readers with the following letter with feelings of singular satisfaction. It has been addressed to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, and is, we understand, numerously signed by persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion resident within his diocese.

To the Right Rev. Cornelius Egan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, &c

"May it please your Reverence—We the undersigned, being members of the Roman Catholic Church in your Bishopric, beg leave to approach you with all respect and deference to our spiritual father, and to implore your pastoral indulgence on a subject of much anxiety to us, and of great importance to the bodies and souls of our dear children.

"In almost every parish of this country, Free Schools have been established by our charitable gentry, with the assistance of the generous English, in which all who choose to attend are taught how to earn their own bread with honesty, and to live in quietness and kindness with their neighbors; and every sort of books necessary for this purpose are supplied without the least cost. As many of our clergy for a long time supported and recommended these schools; as we know the Masters are good scholars, and men who have obtained certificates of character from the priests; and we see that the pupils of these schools get on rapidly in knowledge & good behaviour, we are desirous that our beloved children should have the benefits which are enjoyed by our neighbours.

"For some time past however, the clergy have required us to take our little ones away from these schools, telling us that there is great danger of losing our religion by sending them, or that though they cannot see any harm whatever in our doing so, yet they must obey the orders of their bishop in forbidding us. Some of us unwilling to deprive our children of such great blessings, have been denied the rites of that Holy Church in which it is our wish to live and die; some have had their names called Sunday after Sunday, from the sacred altar, and thus been exposed to the scorn and persecution of our neighbours; whilst our little ones have often been the objects of insult and abuse—and all this because we wish our dear children to become sensible, industrious, and honest Catholics.

"Most Reverend Sir,—We do not presume to dictate to our clergy, but we think it very strange that they should now call that bad which they once thought good; we do not know how the sending our children to these schools in which God's Word is taught can injure their religion, if our church is built upon that rock against which 'the gates of hell shall never prevail,' especially whilst they have the use of the Roman Catholic version of scripture, and their masters are willing to instruct them in the catechism when the school has closed. Nay, many of

our children who attend the Scripture schools are most perfect in the catechism of our Holy Church.

"We approach your paternal feet, Holy Father, humbly imploring that you will instruct the clergy to relax that hostility which many of them direct against the Scripture Schools, and to suspend those denunciations and penalties which are dealt out to us, merely because we love our children and wish to see them honest men, loyal subjects, good Christians, and faithful Catholics. In short, PERMIT US TO KNOW SOMETHING OF THE WORD OF GOD, so much spoken of in these days.

"Do not suffer us to be branded as heretics, or rotten Catholics, and to have our hearts wounded and our livelihood taken away without deserving it; and at last be driven away from the church in which we were reared, to one which our Bishop Doyle says is not very different, but which does not interfere with the natural right of parents to educate the children which the Almighty God has given them. Some of our neighbours have gone over, from being opposed, and we do not see them less happy than they were before.

"Holy Father, and most Reverend Sir, we beg you to forgive our presumption, and to grant us, in a general order to the clergy, the reasonable indulgence we thus seek, that we may remember you in our prayers and thanksgivings to Almighty God, and the blessing of them that are ready to perish may come upon you.

"We are, most Reverend Father, though poor and ignorant, your faithful children."

(Here follow many signatures.)

LIGHT SHINING IN DARKNESS.

Deeply interesting extracts of letters from that distinguished champion in the cause of the circulation of the Scriptures among the Catholics, Dr. Leander Vann Ess.

The inquiry after my Translation of the Old Testament exceeds belief, from Clergymen as well as from the Laity: since there are no other Catholic translations in German excepting such as are filled with notes and comments: and in general sell at a very high price, which cannot be paid by either Clergy or Laity in these times of distress. The demand for my version when fully completed will be so considerable, that 100,000 copies will be required. Wherever my New Testament has found access, and Christ is revealed by its perusal, the people are anxious to seek Him also in the prophecies and types of the Old Testament. I receive Letters by every mail, containing applications for copies.

I feel grateful for the cheerfulness and delight with which I am enabled to labour in the service of the Lord. He has been pleased to open fresh channels for the circulation of His Holy Word, and I bless God that my health continues good.

Since the publication of my pamphlet, beginning "O ye Priests! give and explain the Bible to the people," the desire to read the Word of God is remarkably augmented among Catholics far and near. Many Catholic Clergymen have even been led by it to adopt more genuine Christian Sentiments. The Lord appears to accompany my little work with His blessing; so as to prove the means of reconciling many of my opponents, or at least of softening them.

Ah! how do I pity the people who cry for bread, and no one is there to bring it unto them: and ah! with what desperate and visibly determined opposition do not the Powers of Darkness act against the Light of the Gospel, they witness its increased dissemination! But the world which was in the beginning and by which all things were made, will remain as heretofore, the Life & Light of mankind. That Eternal Love is well able to chain the foe: and so to circumscribe his kingdom, that he shall have no more power than what is given him. Even now, God be praised! his attempts are ineffectual to banish from the Christian's breast a hunger after the bread of life; nay, the longing after it is stronger and livelier than ever among Catholics, in proportion as it is attempted to be put down by ecclesiastical interdicts. Inquiries are continually making after the newest edition of the Bible in foreign languages.

It is often good and useful for us poor mortals to be crossed in our wishes and expectations: we are more inclined to tear ourselves away from our fellow creatures, and leaving the world to itself, are urged on to take refuge alone, through faith and prayer, in the unchangeable will of our God; so that these very storms and tempests prove a real gain to the soul.

(London Missionary Register.)

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The Sabbath School Society in Gorham, Me. have adopted a plan for the management of their schools, which we think deserves to be adopted elsewhere. In the fall of 1822, as we learn from a communication from the Rev. Mr. Pomroy, published in the Mirror, a proposal was made to the

children to relinquish their premium of books for the foundation of a library, which was readily assented to, and a library was accordingly commenced, which now consists of upwards of 500 bound volumes. The life-giving and preserving principle of the Sabbath School is the library, both having mutually and reciprocally a happy effect on each other. All who attend the school constantly during the summer, and conduct with propriety, have the gratuitous use of the library during the year, which is all the premium they have. Those who are absent without a proper excuse, or conduct improperly, are debarred the privilege of the library, which is the only punishment inflicted. No tickets are used; no account is kept of the studies of the scholars; no exertion is made to have them commit a great deal to memory; and the immense labour and perplexity of a superintendant, on the old plan, are saved. The lessons are given out, the studies are directed and the recitations heard, on the same principles, and in the same way as in our academies.

Boston Newspapers.—In this city there are now printed four daily, three tri-weekly, seven semi-weekly, and fifteen weekly newspapers—in all twenty nine. The whole number of papers issued at one publication by all the newspaper establishments, amounts to 41,643. The whole number of papers printed in one week is 69,966. There are 19,172 sheets circulated on Saturday; upwards of two thousand more than on any other day in the week.

The morning after the massacre of Paris, when the streets were covered with the bodies of slaughtered men, women, and children, before they were thrown into the Seine, the Catholics bethought themselves of a charitable device, which was, to strip them naked, in order to distribute their bloody clothes to the poor!—*Saint Foix, Histoire de l'Ordre du S. Esprit.*

Alexander sent Phocion 100 talents—"Why to me, more than others?"—"Because he looks upon you as the only just and virtuous man."—"Then let him suffer me to continue so."—Philip before had offered him a large sum. He was pressed to take it, if not for himself, yet for his children. "If my children," cried Phocion, "resemble me, the little spot of ground, with the produce of which I have hitherto lived, and which has raised me to the glory you mention, will be sufficient to maintain them. If it will not, I do not intend to leave them wealthy, merely to stimulate and heighten their luxury."—*Gleaner.*

Signs of Amalgamation.—The following circumstance will show, that, according to a former prediction, a division among the Baptist churches is taking place.—The strict observer will notice, that in those churches where the new covenant, made with our Lord Jesus Christ, is not clearly exhibited, there the institutions of Christ will sink into insignificance. If there is a defect in the "foundation," or "corner stone," the whole building will finally crumble into ruins.—The moment we depart from the true pattern in any particular, we are brought into confusion. One cries, lo, this is the way—another, lo, that. If we are not much mistaken, those who are so zealous for union of sects upon anti-gospel principles, will find, that they are erecting a *babel*, that will presently fall on their own heads.

In the correctness of the above remarks we most heartily concur.

"On Wednesday, the 18th inst. a new church was organized in this city, on the principles of open communion, by the name of the First Free Communion Baptist Church of the city of New-York. The Rev. Thomas Hand, formerly a Theological Student at the Bristol College, England, under the Presidency of the late Dr. Ryland, has received a unanimous call to become their pastor, and has accepted."

N. Y. Obs.

Mr. Canning and Professor Everett.—We find by our late English papers that long discussions were held in the House of commons in the beginning of March, on the subject of West India Slavery. We quote below a sentence from Mr. Canning's remarks to compare it with a sentiment, lately advanced in the Congress of the U. S. on the same point.

During his speech on the Panama question, Mr. Everett said: "Domestic Slavery is not in my judgement, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation."

Mr. Canning said,

"No man would affirm that a state of slavery is consistent with the British constitution, and still less was it consistent with the mild spirit of Christianity."—*Daily Adv.*

ORDINATIONS.

On the 12th of Nov. last, Mr. Joshua Key, of Burke co. Ga. was ordained and set apart to the work of the ministry, by prayer and the imposition of hands.—The introductory prayer, by brother Kilpatrick; the ordination sermon, by brother Kerson; the examination of the church and of brother Key, relative to his call to the ministry, and an explanation of the qualifications of a Gospel minister, by brother Kilpatrick; the Bible presented, and the charge given by brother Kerson; and the concluding prayer by brother Brinson. The congregation was serious and attentive, and the whole scene solemn and affecting. On Thursday, the 2nd inst. in Swan-

zey, N. H. the Rev. Benjamin Dean was ordained as an evangelist. Sermon by the Rev. Elijah Willard, of Dublin; ordaining prayer by the Rev. Charles Cummings; right hand of fellowship by the Rev. Levi Dunham; concluding prayer by the Rev. Truman Aldrich.

On the 2d Sabbath of Jan. Mr. James Challin was ordained at Lexington, Ky. to the work of the gospel ministry. The Rev. Mr. Noel, of Frankfort, preached the sermon, and the Rev. Mr. Harris, of Aurora, delivered the charge. Five persons were afterwards baptized by brother Noel. A very flattering account is given of brother Challin. His labours are much needed in the west, and we hope that they may prove extensively useful.

On Saturday, December 31, 1825, Mr. Robert Elliott, a member of the Wabash Baptist Church, Knox county, Indiana, was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry. The services were performed by Rev. S. Anderson, and the Rev. Abner Davis.

Dedication.—A new church, recently erected by the Baptist Society in Forestville, Chatauge county, in this state, was dedicated on the 23d of February, to the service and worship of Almighty God. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Tucker, of Fredonia, from 2 Chron. viii. 16; "So the house of the Lord was perfected."—*N. Y. Rel. Chron.*

A short time ago, a saddler, at Cambridge, having contracted to equip a regiment, bought all the old equipments. To his astonishment, whilst ripping up an old saddle, he discovered a considerable sum of money in gold, bearing the effigy of almost all the Princes of Europe. Upon inquiry, he found that it had belonged to an old Quarter-master, who had made every campaign for 25 years, and who died at the hospital of Saragossa, during the last war. Like an honest man, he sought out the family of the deceased, and divided with it the treasure which chance had thrown into his hands.

A letter received here from Berkshire County, dated March 19th, says, "The work goes on powerfully at Williamstown, particularly in the College. Seventeen or eighteen only, it is thought, remain unconverted, out of the 95 perhaps, that are now present.—In Lanesborough a revival has commenced, and is principally confined, as yet, to the Episcopal society—where there has been a considerable number of hopeful conversions."—*Id.*

The Brunswick Herald gives an account of the late revival in Greene, Me. from which it appears, that since the work commenced, 68 have been added to the Baptist Church in that town, and 14 others who reside there, have united with the Free Will Baptist Church in Lewiston.—*Id.*

In Rumney, N. H. on the 25th of January, Mr. Caleb Clarke, formerly a member of the Theological School in Waterville College, was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry.

Cheap Travelling.—We observe in one of the advertisements this evening, an offer to take passengers from this to New London for three dollars; and to Providence for five dollars. The genius of Fulton, and the spirit of competition, have effected wonders. Now, a man may go to Boston for ten dollars—formerly an appropriation of thirty dollars was necessary. Now, the journey can be performed in thirty hours—formerly it occupied from three to six days.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

SOAP IN BURNS.

We learn from the Boston Medical Intelligencer, that several very bad and dangerous burns, have recently been cured, with soap or ointment composed of equal parts of olive oil and lime water, to which a little axunge [soft fat or grease we believe.] was added to give it consistence.—This ointment has been found so useful at the iron works at Carron, Shropshire, that in all Scotland it has obtained the name of Carron oil. The editor adds daily ablution [cleansing] in castile soap suds was enjoined in every case. One of the cases mentioned was a young girl who had her whole back scalded by boiling water, and when the ointment was first applied, there were large spots of proud flesh rising in different places to the height of half an inch above the surface of the wound. It soon disappeared, and the healing process was rapid.

NEW PAPER.—The General Convention of Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers in Vermont, at their meeting in September last, appointed a Committee; 'to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a religious newspaper in that State, and to take measures, if they should

see fit, to carry it into effect." From a Vermont paper we learn that the Committee have taken measures for the establishment of one at Bellows Falls, under the superintendence of Mr. Ebenezer C. Tracy, to be called the *Vermont Chronicle*.

POTATOES.

Mr. Walker, of Fermoyle, has successfully practised a new and extraordinary mode of cultivating potatoes. It is well known to farmers that potatoes throw out a great number of shoots, in the spring. From some of these shoots, in the beginning of last April, Mr. Walker cut as many knots or joints as they afforded, and planted them in drills in his garden, as if they were cuttings of potatoe itself. The stalks from these joints appeared in due time, were of uncommon size and luxuriance, and preserved their verdure to a late period of the season. The crop was very productive.—*American Farmer.*

Corrected for the New-York Observer, April 22, 1826, by R. L. Nevins.

New-York.	Augusta.	3-4
City Banks, par	Bath,	do
St. Bank at Alb. 1-2 & 3-4	Portland,	do
Bank of do. do	Cumberland,	do
Mech. & Farm. do. do	Gardiner,	do
Newburgh, do. do	Kennebunk,	do
Columbia, Hudson, do	Middle District, par	do
Orange Co. do. do	Orange Co. 1-2 & 3-4	do
Green Co. do. do	Catakill, do	do
Troy, do. do	Farmers, Troy, do	do
Mohawk, do. do	Utica, do	do
Do Branch, do	Geneva, do	do
Auburn, do	Ontario, do	do
Central, do	Port Jervis, do	do
Chenango, do	Plattsburgh, 1-2	do
Niagara, do	Niagara, 50	do
Jefferson Co. do	Wash. & Warren, do	do
Baker's Exchange, 30	Rochester, do	do
Laurensburgh, par	Canandaigua, do	do
Canandaigua, 1		
Connecticut.	Massachusetts.	3-4
Hartford, 1-2	Boston Banks, do	do
Middletown, do	Mass. B. Suffolk, do	do
Bridgeport, par	Mech. & Mech. Am. do	do
Derby, broken	N. England, do	do
New Haven, par	State Bank, do	do
New London, do	Pacific, Nantucket, do	do
Stonington, do	Phenix, at Nantk. do	do
Norwich, do	Agricultural, do	do
Thames, 1-2	Bedford Commercial, do	do
Windham Co. do	Commercial, do	do
Fairfield Co. do	Dedham, do	do
Rhode-Island.	Delaware.	do
Eagle, 3-4	Kesee, do	do
Bristol, do	Gloucester, do	do
Commercial, do	Hampshire, do	do
Freeman, do	Lynn mechanics, do	do
Ag. & Man. Bank, do	Mechanics, do	do
Rhode Island, do	Merchants, do	do
Burrillville, do	Merrimack, do	do
Cranston, do	Newburyport, do	do
Exchange, do	Plymouth, do	do
Exeter, do	Pawtucket, do	do
Kent, do	Salisbury, do	do
Landholder's, do	Springfield, do	do
Manufacturers, do	Taunton, do	do
Merchants, do	Union, do	do
Newport, do	Worcester, do	do
N. E. Com. B. do	Plymouth, do	do
Narragansett, do	Trenton Bank Co. do	do
Mount Hope, do	Warren, do	do
Pawtucket, do	Ware, do	do
Providence, do	Comm. at Salem, do	do
Phenix, do	Vermont.	do
R. I. Union, do	Burlington, do	do
Do Central, do	Montpelier, do	do
R. Williams, do	Windsor, do	do
Smithfield Union, do	Brattleborough, do	do
Do Exchange, do	Rutland, do	do
Do Lime Rock, do	New-Jersey.	do
Scituate, do	Trenton State B. broken	do
Union, do	Campden, do	do
Warren, do	Providence, do	do
Washington, do	State Bank, Newark par	do
Warwick, do	Do, Eliz. Town, do	do
Hope, do	Do, Morristown, do	do
Village, do	Do, N. Brunswick, do	do
Cumberland, do	N. Brunswick Bank, 3-4	do
Maine.	Franklin, Jersey City do	do
Castine, broken	Patterson, do	do
Wiscasset, do	Peoples B. at do. do	do
Hallowell & Augusta, do	Newark Insurance Co. do	do
Kennebec, do	Trenton Bank Co. do	do
	Commercial, Amboy, 3-4	do
	Jersey, do	do
	Salem, do	do
	Wichaw, do	do
	Monmouth, do	do
	Monmouth, do	do
	Salem S. M. & B. Co. 1	do

Notes of \$20 and upwards at par.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Having been duly organized, are now ready to receive proposals for FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE, at their office in State-Street, a few doors west of Front-Street.

This Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of this state at their last session, for the purpose of effecting FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE. Its capital is ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, with liberty to increase the same to HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. The first named sum is all paid in or secured, and the whole amount (\$150,000) is vested in Bank Funds, Mortgages and approved endorsed notes; all which, on the shortest notice, could be converted into Cash and appropriated to the payment of losses.

The Directors pledge themselves to issue policies on as favourable terms as any other Office in the United States; and by fairness and liberality in conducting the business of the Company, they expect to gain the confidence of the public.

The following gentlemen are Directors of this Company.

Solomon Porter, Nathan Morgan,
Jeremiah Brown, Henry Hudson,
Wm. W. Ellsworth, Rodrick Terry,
Merrick W. Chapin, Edward Watkins,
James B. Homer, James H. Wells,
Charles S. Phelps.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, President.
THOMAS C. PERKINS, Secretary.

Hartford, July, 1825.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING, by
ARNOLD & BOLLES,
Corner of Main and Pearl Streets,
AN extensive supply of fashionable D'y Goods, rendering their assortment very complete; which are offered to purchasers on fair terms.

April 20, 1826.

Wanted Immediately,

By the Subscriber, THREE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, that are First Rate Workmen—none others need apply.
JOSEPH W. DIMOCK,
State Street.

April 17.